# LESSEN LOSS IN PRODUCING PORK

**University of Illinois Gives Expert Advice on Care of Sows and Litters.**

## TIMELY REMEDIES OUTLINED

**Ten Times as Many Pigs Lost in First Two Months After Farrowing Than From Cholera—Good Management Essential.**

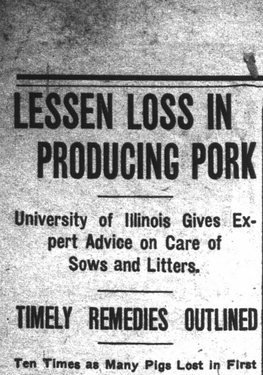
(By J. B. RICE.)

While we usually figure the profits and losses in raising hogs from the time of weaning to marketing, there is a chance to make some difference in the cost of production up to the time the pigs are taken from the sow.

Cholera causes a greater financial loss than any other disease, but about ten times as many pigs are lost in the first two months after farrowing than are lost from cholera. Hog cholera gets into the herd when each pig represents a larger investment than is the case with the suckling pig.

It may be fair to ask the question—what is a fair-sized litter for a sow to wean? I have heard of men who weaned on the average eight or nine pigs per sow. We have all, no doubt, heard of such cases. These stories usually are not told in a "nonbragging" way. That is why we hear of such records. The man who raises three pigs per sow seldom remembers much about the record or very firmly establishes the fact in the minds of his neighbors. The normal farrow of a sow is seven to nine pigs. About 10 per cent of these either are dead when they come or die during the first 24 hours. Then, due to various causes during the first week or ten days, as many more die or are killed; and by the time the pigs are two months old, you may say that you have done as well as "common" if you have an average of five pigs to wean from the sow.

This leak in pork production as told by 192 farmers, in 1918, in question-



Sow and Pigs on Rape.

naires sent to them, is shown below. A few suggestions are given on how it may be stopped.

**The Loss Before Weaning and How to Stop It.**

**Overlaid by Sows—29.13%.**

1. Do not have the sows too fat.
2. Provide the pen with a good guard rail.
3. Remove pigs from nervous sow as farrowed. Return when sow has finished farrowing and quieted down.
4. Have as little noise and commotion about the pen as possible for the first few days.
5. Give the sow and litter a little care and attention during the first week.
6. Do not use large quantities of bedding.

**Farrowed Weak or Dead—22.34%.**

1. Have the sow gaining in flesh at breeding time.

During the gestation period:

2. Feed the sow a good ration.
3. Keep her in good physical condition.
4. Give her plenty of exercise; make her go some distance for her feed each day.

**Chilled—15.88%.**

1. Be present at farrowing time to warm the chilled pigs.
2. Keep the beds dry and free from drafts.

**Eaten by Sows—4.59%.**

1. Feed a balanced ration during the gestation period and while the sow is suckling the litter. Too much corn is often fed.
2. Sell those sows that have the habit of eating their pigs.

**Aborted—4.55%.**

1. Keep "piggy" sows from other classes of live stock.
2. Do not allow sows heavy in pig to go over obstructions or very rough ground.
3. If contagious abortion, sell the sows.

**Scours—3.43%.**

1. Feed the sow a light ration for the first week or ten days—increase it gradually.
2. Do not change the feed of the sow too suddenly.
3. Keep the pens and troughs clean.

**Thumps—1.78%.**

1. Reduce the amount of feed given to the sow.
2. Exercise the pigs.

**Necrobacillosis (sore mouth, sniffles, bull nose, etc)—1.56%.**

1. Disinfect pens before the sow farrows.
2. Treat abrasions in the skin about the pig's mouth with solutions of cresol dip, permanganate of potash or other good disinfectant.
3. Clip (not break off) pigs' teeth.

**Cholera—1.01%.**

1. Have immune sows.
2. Keep place cleaned up and free from the disease.
3. If in danger, vaccinate soon after weaning pigs.

**Miscellaneous—5.64%.**

1. Get pigs to eating well before time of weaning. Make a creep for them.
2. Take extra good care of the pigs during the first few weeks following their removal from the sow, for they will miss her if you do not.

## SWEET CLOVER NOT FINICKY

**Although Preferring Well Drained Soil Plant Will Endure Wet Land Better Than Alfalfa.**

Sweet clover has a wide range of soil adaptability. Although it prefers a well drained soil containing an abundance of lime, it will endure wet or poorly drained soils better than either alfalfa or red clover.

**Chicks Need Careful Handling.**

Feeding too soon after hatching results in a disarrangement of the chick's digestive organs and retards the normal absorption of the yolk.

**Keep Garden Working.**

Even gardens shouldn't loaf. Lettuce and radishes may be grown between root crop rows.

**Blackhead in Turkeys.**

The most dangerous and deadly disease that afflicts turkeys is known as blackhead.

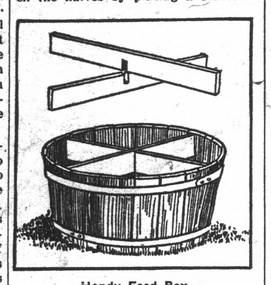
## TEST—DON'T GUESS

1. Plant fewer acres of corn but raise more bushels per acre.
2. A dead ear planted means 900 missing stalks.
3. Missing stalks mean lost land and labor.
4. Testing is not expensive and its advantages are certain.
5. By testing there is everything to gain and nothing to lose.

## HANDY FEED BOX FOR STOCK

**Barrel Cut in Two and Strengthened by Boards Placed Inside Is Quite Convenient.**

A handy feed box for use in open lots or where cattle are fed upon grass is shown in this sketch, writes Claude Dieckman of Nebraska in Farm Journal. Cut a barrel in two and strengthen the halves by placing a frame of



Handy Feed Box.

two boards across the inside, as shown. This will prevent the tub from being smashed and will allow four animals to eat out of the box without bothering each other. A strong barrel must be selected, and the hoops must be nailed to each stave.

## MANURE IS BEST FERTILIZER

**Contains Plenty of Humus and All Other Necessary Plant Foods—Add Acid Phosphate.**

The home gardener who can get a load of well-rotted stable manure need not worry about fertilizer, anyone who has ever done any gardening is well aware.

Manure contains humus in plenty and all the necessary plant materials, as well as bacteria which put these materials into the most usable shape for crops. To get the full benefit of stable manure, however, it should be balanced with acid phosphate, which is comparatively inexpensive, gardeners at the Iowa state college of agriculture say.

An application of one ton of stable manure, which is about an average two-horse load, is not too much for a garden 30 by 60 feet, and 50 pounds of acid phosphate may be used with it.

Fresh stable manure should not be applied in the spring. It contains too much readily available nitrogen and may cause in some plants a growth of stems and leaves at the expense of fruits. This is especially true of tomatoes.

## UTILIZATION OF FARM LAND

**Value of Place Depends Upon What Proportion of Total Area Can Be Made Productive.**

Effective utilization of farm land means a high percentage of income-producing area, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The value of a farm depends upon what proportion of its total area is productive. Compare a farm of 100 acres at $200 an acre, 95 acres being in shape to yield available products, with another farm of the same acreage at $150 an acre, but with only 65 productive acres. If all the other features of the two farms are similar, the former should be the most profitable because its profit-producing land costs but $120 an acre against $230 an acre on the second farm.

## NEW SEED CATALOGUE HELPS

**Pamphlet Is of Much Assistance in Planting Garden—Prevents Overlooking Anything.**

Have you received a new seed catalogue? Get one—from a reliable firm—for it will help you in planting your garden and prevent you from overlooking something you may otherwise forget, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. From $2 to $5 worth of seed will plant a vacant lot or a small home garden. Several of the seed houses offer special collections of seed that are suitable for various sized gardens.

## NICOTINE KILLS PLANT LICE

**When Insects Are Discovered on Apples, Plums or Plants Spraying Is Recommended.**

If plant lice are noticed on apples, plums or plants in early spring, spray with nicotine sulphate and soap (one-half pint of 40 per cent nicotine sulphate and two to three pounds of soap to 50 gallons of water), as soon as discovered. If the lice are numerous when applying regular sprays, the nicotine sulphate may be added to the regular mixture, but it is more effective when used alone.

**Plan for Vigorous Chicks.**

If you want your eggs to hatch and your chicks to live and develop properly, you should set eggs laid only by strong, healthy hens. A puny mother never produces a vigorous offspring.

**Start With Purebreds.**

Now is a good time to start in purebreds. Prices have not been as low for many years—and they are not likely to come again for many years more.

**Clover Sown With Oats.**

Sweet clover is commonly sown with oats. It is advisable to use from 10 to 12 pounds of seed per acre, using a seed attachment or wheelbarrow seeder after the oats are drilled.

**Poor Place for Setting Hen.**

Do not set a hen where she will be open to all the light or to disturbing influences of various kinds, especially by the other members of the flock crowding in to lay, etc.

# JEWELS THE MODE

## Vogue for Ornaments Results in Use of Many Pieces.

**Marked Demand for Novelty Decorations to Enhance the Beauty of American Women.**

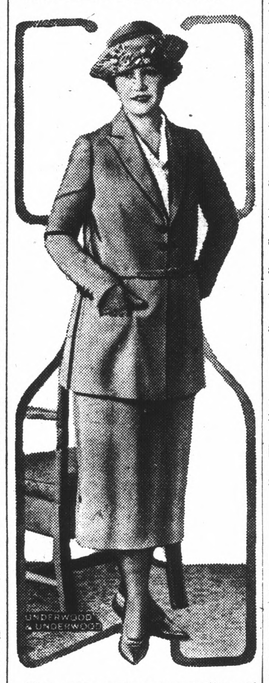
One might suppose that after the continued craze for the wearing of so much jewelry would be a reaction. But this reaction has not come. The vogue for a great deal of jewelry does not fit in with the present-day standards of dress, which are of the simplest. It would appear that the love of barbaric ornamentation of the cave woman must find expression today as it did long ago. Jewelry, both with the Parisienne and the American woman, becomes more and more elaborate and an increasing number of pieces are worn at one time.

The demand for novelties of all sorts as well as for jewelry still is great. It seems that no piece of jewelry can be too fantastic to find favor. The snake design still continues very fashionable. The newest snake bracelets are made of diamonds and colored enamel. It is considered smart to wear a set of snake ornaments consisting of a bracelet and a belt made of gold and enamel, or the belt may be made entirely of gold.

Beautiful necklaces also are shown in this same form composed entirely of diamonds with a huge diamond pendant suspended from the snake's mouth. The necklaces and bracelets are very flexible.

The ideas exploited in purses are legion, not only in regard to the shape, the size and the material but the way in which different leathers and silks are put together. Flat envelopes are made almost like small writing cases. These may be of the softest of leathers completely covered with elaborate silk embroidery. Both sides of the purse are alike. Black and white combinations frequently are seen in this type of purse; that is, the case may be of white leather with a scroll embroidery in black satin, or of black embroidered in white.

## SIMPLE TAILORED COSTUME



This nobby costume is a tailleur of tan tricot serge, belted with a narrow strap of russet leather. No fuss and feathers, but graceful in line.

## THE HARDING BLUE SWEATER

This winsome sweater, in the new Mrs. Harding blue, is very likely to be the craze this summer.

## SPRING FASHION NOTES

The newest riding habit has a fitted coat with flaring skirt.

Motifs of dull wool embroidery appear on tricotine dresses.

A suit of gray wool gabardine is trimmed with green linen.

Narrow patent leather belts are worn with the overblouse.

Double stitching is used as trimming on tailored serge suits.

Blouses and belted jackets of linen are worn with woolen skirts.

Waistcoats are elaborately embroidered, and in vivid colors.

Fancy checked linen and taffeta silks are combined for dresses.

The junior's gingham dress has a panel front and rounded neck.

The waistline of the suit-coat is sometimes marked by stitching.

Large plaids in three-color effects are seen among spring suitings.

The afternoon frock may have a V-shaped neck filled in with lace.

Blouse-gilets are made of brocade, and have high collars faced with satin.

Neckwear will be seen in such colors as rose, orange, henna and tomato.

Spring coats boast scarfs of self-material finished with looped leather fringe.

## ECONOMY TO HAVE MANY HATS

**Summer Headgear Given Time to Rest Between Times Will Make Better Appearance.**

One thing to remember in the summer, even more than in the winter, is that several hats worn successively give much better results than one hat worn until it is gone and then another one. For, if you give your hats time to rest between times, they look far better. Brush them and sometimes wipe them off with a damp cloth and when they get damp dry them carefully, keeping the brim shape either by flattening it down on a table or by rolling it to the proper curve with the fingers.

# Short Silk Coat a Novelty

**Light Weight Outer Garment Fashioned Either in Tuxedo or Brief Boxy Fashion.**

Short silk coats lined with charmeuse and fashioned either in tuxedo or brief boxy fashion are a novelty.

These coats belong in the category of bodices rather than of wraps, although they are worn over delicate blouses. Rarely, however, is the coat removed.

The sleeves may be set-in, raglan or kimono, according to the fabric employed and the length of the coat.

One pretty model is of bright blue Canton crepe. The coat just clears the top of the hip and is cut in flaring box shape. It has the high color characteristic of these modes, is lined with apricot charmeuse with the lining brought over as the outside facing instead of having the coat fabric turned in as the inner facing, and effecting a piping of the apricot against the blue.

A straight skirt of white viyella flannel with three-inch hem falling to within nine inches of the ground, and a blouse of heavy white crepe de chine on simple tailored lines with inch-wide streamers of jade green velvet pendant from the base of the rather high V-neck complete this typical costume scheme.

The hat shown with this model was a short-backed poke in a rough braid of jade and bright blue, trimmed only with a sash of apricot ribbon that was tied in a huge floppy bow on one side.

A similar costume for more mature women—though maturity is dabbling recklessly this season into all color schemes that fashion's palette affords—had a tuxedo coat of tete de negre taffeta lined in silver gray charmeuse. The skirt was a side-plaited model of pearl-gray cashmere with three-inch wide rows of tete de negre silk braid running vertically from the waist to hem down the front breadth on either side of the narrow side plaits that gave ample room for the wearer's substantial figure.

**Household Hints.**

Egg yolk in warm water removes coffee stains. Pastry requires a hotter oven than any other food. Silk, not cotton, should be used when basting velvet. Mushrooms and tomatoes stewed together are delicious. Linseed oil on a soft rag will polish fireplace tiles. Roller shades of printed chintz are best for the sun parlor. Beans will take the place of meat for two meals each week. Canned pimentos combine well with canned pears for a salad. When making cherry salad add cherry juice to the mayonnaise.

**Figs Stuffed With Cheese.**

Mash some cream cheese, moisten with heavy cream and season highly with salt and cayenne pepper, then make into balls three-fourths of an inch in diameter. Wash and dry some figs, make an incision in each, and stuff with cheese balls. Serve as an accompaniment to dressed lettuce or any light dinner salad.

# Winsome Dresses for Girls

**Taffeta Silk, Embroidered in Chenille or Metal Thread, Affords Frock That Is Admired.**

Many dresses for girls are made of taffeta silk, which are usually embroidered in chenille or metal thread. The bodices are made in the fitted basque style and worn with full circular skirts. One navy blue taffeta dress is bordered with a deep design embroidered in antique gold thread and a carpet embroidery of French blue silk.

In another case the full skirt of a dress is suggested by a series of overlapping narrow circular flounces, the youthful effect of which is increased by an edging of tiny red cord.

The skirt of a black taffeta frock of unusual interest is entirely covered with narrow strips of the silk picoted in bright color looped up in puff designs at intervals down the length of the skirt. The sleeve finish carries out this effect, as it is slashed into narrow strips that are caught under to make a puff.

A redingote black taffeta dress has a full tunic and semi-fitted bodice with a corded, unbelted waistline in a distinct downward curve at the back. The open front discloses an underdress of deep ecru lace with parts of the design worked in pink.

**Raisin Substitute.**

A good substitute for raisins in fruit cake is one and one-half cupfuls of diced apples cooked in one cupful of thick sirup. Cook slowly; when the apples have taken up the sirup, cool. Add to any good dark cake recipe.

**Word From Paris.**

Hair bands are to be much in vogue this year. Buyers bring word from Paris that virtually all the evening gowns displayed have accompanying hair bands.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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## LESSON FOR MAY 8

### REST AND WORSHIP (RECREATION).

LESSON TEXT—Lev. 23:39-43; Deut. 5:12-15; Mark 6:31, 32.

GOLDEN TEXT—The streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls, playing in the streets thereof.—Zech. 8:5.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Ex. 33:14; Lev. 23:3; Neh. 8:9-18; Heb. 4:9.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Happiest Day of the Week.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Holy and Happy Days.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Sane Recreation.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Use and Guidance of Recreation.

The title "Rest and Recreation," as chosen by the committee, is hardly true to the content of the Scripture passages. It should be "Rest and Worship."

**I.—The Feast of Tabernacles (Lev. 23:39-43).**

This was the final feast of the series which in type covered the great facts of redemption.

1. Time of (v. 39). It was on the fifteenth day of the seventh month and lasted seven days. This time would about correspond to the close of our September and the beginning of October. It was after the harvest had been gathered.

2. Method of keeping (vv. 40, 42). They were to take the boughs of goodly trees, branches of palm trees, and the boughs of thick trees, and willows of the brook, and construct booths. These booths were placed on the flat tops of houses, on the streets and open places of the city, and even in the fields. In these the people dwelt for the whole week.

3. The significance of it (v. 43). (1) A memorial of Israel's dwelling in booths in the wilderness (vv. 42, 43). It reminded them of God's care of them during their journey through the wilderness. (2) A "harvest-home thanksgiving" (v. 39). "When ye have gathered the fruits of the land." This was the greatest feast of rejoicing of the whole year, for more numerous sacrifices were offered than at any time of the others (Num. 29:12-36). (3) It foreshadowed the final gathering of God's redeemed ones from all nations (Zech. 14:16, 17).

**II.—The Sabbath Day (Deut. 5:12-15).**

1. Meaning of (Gen. 2:2, 3; cf. Ex. 20:8-11). According to the etymology of the word, "Sabbath" means to desist from exertion—repose. God rested when the work of creation was done. On the basis of this, God has established the law of labor and rest. It is not only a memorial of creation, but of redemption (Deut. 5:15). The Jews were to keep the Sabbath in memory of the deliverance from Egyptian bondage.

2. Obligation of (vv. 12-15). (1) Kept as a sacred institution (v. 12), God sanctified it (Gen. 2:3). "Sanctify" means to consecrate, dedicate, therefore holy. It means set apart to God's service; therefore keeping the Sabbath meant more than cessation from labor—it meant to cease from labor in order to occupy one's self with God. Its supreme signification and obligation was to remember God. (2) No work to be done on the Sabbath (vv. 13, 14). All work was to be done in six days. In fact, the obligation to work six days is here made just as binding as to keep the Sabbath day. Work was God's primal thought for man. Even before the fall he was to "dress and keep" the garden. Work is the psychological solution of pauperism (II Thess. 3:10). It is a thousand times more gracious to provide employment for the suffering poor than to make gratuitous gifts unto them. (3) By whom should the Sabbath be kept (v. 14)? (a) The head of the family. He should be the example for all. (b) The children. The children should be obliged to follow the example of the parents in keeping the Sabbath. (c) The servants. The maid in the kitchen, the servant on the farm, the chauffeur in the city, should keep the Sabbath as well as the head of the family and the children. (d) The beasts of burden. The dumb animals are likewise entitled to their rest. (e) The stranger. The foreigner who comes to our shores should be obliged to keep the Sabbath. It should be kept in mind that Christians are not under obligation to keep the Sabbath as law (Col. 2:16, 17), and especially as it applies to any particular seventh day. The first day of the week is the proper day for a Christian to observe. This he does not as a law, but as a glorious and exalted privilege. He is on resurrection ground, therefore above the law. While the keeping of the Sabbath is a matter of privilege, woe unto the one who abuses this privilege. The principle of resting one day out of seven is inexorable in its demands. (4) The ground of obligation was redemption from bondage (v. 15).

**III. Jesus Invited His Disciples to Rest (Mark 6:31,32).**

He took them apart to a desert place. This was not primarily for recreation, but that they might be free from the crowd to have fellowship with Him, that they might be prepared for the strenuous days which were to follow.

**In God's Keeping.**

This world is in God's keeping; despite the travail of soul in many parts of it, the clash of races and the struggle of class with class, despite the machinations of selfish men, a new earth is slowly being fashioned, wherein every child shall have its rightful measure of laughter, every man and woman a chance to do, and the proper reward for doing, a faithful day's work, every race and nation due consideration from its sister nations, rendering in return its full contribution to the happiness and welfare of all.—Congregationalist and Advance.

**Good Advice.**

"This—ub-glub—spaghetti is awfu—lob-glob—slippery stuff!" complained a customer in the rapid-fire restaurant.

"Aw, don't try to eat it with your knife!" briskly said Heloise, the waitress. "Ketch it by the tail and reel it in."—Country Gentleman.

**Going Alone.**

"There's one advantage golf has over baseball." "What's that?" "You don't have to take your wife to see it played."

# Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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## IRIS AND BEE.

"Ah," said the Bee to the Iris flower, "how good you are to me."

"Perhaps that is true," said the Iris.

"It most certainly is true," said the Bee.

"Yes," said the Iris, "but at the same time you are good to me."

"Buzz, buzz," said the Bee, "and why wouldn't I be? I'd be a most ungrateful bee if I didn't do something to show my thanks to you.

"I want to be a real friend to you. I don't just want to take everything you have to give me and then fly away. I want to show my friendship. I want to let you know that I care for you and want to do all I can to help you."

"A Real Friend."

"And you do, too," said the Iris. "You do a great deal, kind Bee."

"Ah, that rejoices my little bee heart to hear you say so," the Bee answered.

"You see," the Bee continued, "you guide the way for me to follow. Not only do you let me have a banquet within your lovely petals, but you show me the way to get there. You might leave me to find it myself, which in time I would do, but you help me by showing me the way."

"Well," said the Iris, "I don't think it would be very polite if I said:

"'Come to dinner, Bee,' and then didn't show you the way to the dining room.

"If people went out to dinner and the host or hostess let them find their own way to the dining room without leading the way I don't think it would be so very polite.

"And the Iris, you know, wants to be polite."

"Ah, you are so very polite," said the Bee. "You tell me first to come to your lovely blue doorstep and then you show me by your golden lines how to get to the dining room where the lovely sweet drinks you have are kept. Your drinks are sweeter than soda water to children, better than ice cream or lemonade or anything in the world.

"And then we can make honey from your sweetness. Honey, as you know, is so very sweet."

"Oh, Bee, how I've always admired you and your family for the fine honey you make!"

"But you help us so much," said the Bee. "Without you we couldn't make such fine honey. Indeed, we couldn't.

"Your sweetness is so lovely and helpful. And, oh, lovely Iris, you are so beautiful."

"I'm grateful to you for saying so," said the Iris. "We are sometimes known as the Blue Flag flower and sometimes known as the Fleur-de-lis, which is the flower of France.

"We are very blue and we try to be very handsome, for people have always admired us and we want to live up to their admiration.

"But, Bee, you rub off some of our pollen or golden dust and you carry it to the next flower and you help it so much in that way.

"Yes, you help to strengthen us with the way you carry our pollen or golden dust with you.

"You do so much like this that helps and it is because of you, to a great extent, that we can remain so beautiful and so blue and so healthy looking.

"Admired Us."

"You don't forget us because we have done something for you. When your chance comes you remember us and it isn't necessary for you to have a million pairs of eyes to see your chance, either.

"Sometimes I almost wonder if some creatures shouldn't have a million pairs of eyes given to them, so they could see some of the chances they have to help others who have been kind to them and who have shown them their friendship.

"Perhaps it wouldn't do any good, though. I suppose if creatures are going to see their chances to show friendship and to help others they're going to see it with few eyes as with many!

"But, oh, Bee! It is so wonderful to feel that there is a dear little buzzing creature who is grateful to the Iris flower and who helps to make it beautiful.

"For the Iris flower always wants to be beautiful. It always has its home in marshy ground which helps it along so much. And you, Bee, do the rest."

"I could never do too much, lovely Iris," said the Bee.

**Overlooked by Man.**

What is it that every man overlooks?—His nose.

**Thrifty.**

"Be sure to wash your hands," said mother, "before you come down to lunch today. I expect your Uncle Harry."

"But supposing he doesn't come!" said the small boy.

**Why He Came Back.**

Business man, to young lad seeking employment—Weren't you here two weeks ago and didn't I tell you then that I wanted an older boy?

"Yes, sir; that's why I've come back."

**A Wonder.**

"He has no vanity at all, you say?"

"The most humble disposition I ever saw—an ideal valet for you, old dear."

"Never gets the big head?"

"Listen—if he swallowed a quart of yeast cakes and thus broke the world's record for that sort of thing, by jove he wouldn't get puffed up."

**Getting It Over.**

Strange as it may sound, a man can always make a hit with a woman by saying he misses her.—Cartoons Magazine.

# COMMERCIAL

**Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.**

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter spot, $1.52½; No. 2 red winter, garlicky, spot, $1.41; April, $1.41; May, $1.41.

Corn—Track yellow corn for domestic delivery is worth 77c per bu. for carlots No. 3 or better.

Cob Corn—Carloads prime nearby yellow, on spot, at $3.70@3.75 per brl.

Oats—No. 2 white, 49c; No. 3 white, 47.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.46½; bag lots, nearby rye, as to condition, $1.30@1.40.

Hay—Standard timothy, $23@23.50; No. 2 timothy, $22@22.50; No. 3 timothy, $14.50@19; No. 1 light clover mixed, $20@20.50; No. 2 light clover mixed, $16@19; sample hay, $10@14.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 tangled rye, $16; No. 1 wheat, $14@14.50; No. 2 wheat, $13@13.50; No. 1 oat, nominal, $15.50@16.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 44@45c; creamery, choice, 42@44; creamery, good, 40@41; creamery, prints, 46@47; creamery, blocks, 43@45; ladles, 26@28; Western and Pennsylvania rolls, 20@22.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 25c; Eastern Shore Maryland and Virginia, firsts, 25; West Virginia, firsts, 25; Southern, firsts, 24.

Live Poultry — Chickens, young, large, smooth, 40@42c; due under 2 lbs., 50@55; spring, 1¼ to 1½ lbs., 65@70; do, under 1 lb., 55@60; young white leghorns, 60; old roosters, 18; old hens, over 4 lbs., 28@30; do, small, 29@31; white leghorn hens, 28@30; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, 27@28; white pekings, young, 28@30; puddle, 4 lbs. and over, 28; do, smaller, poor, 25@26; pigeons, old, per pair, young, do, 45@50; guinea fowl, young, large, each, 85@90; old, do, 50.

Potatoes—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, No. 1, 90c@$1; New York, No. 1, 90c@$1; Western, No. 1, 90c@$1; Eastern Shore (Md.) and Virginia cobblers, 90c@$1; do, McCormicks, 75@90c; Southern Maryland McCormicks, 75@90; all sections, No. 2, 40@50; do, No. 1, per 150-lb. sack, $1.50@1.75; new Florida, No. 1, per brl., 6@7; do, No. 2, do, $4@4.50; do, No. 3, do, $2@2.50; sweets, North Carolina, No. 1, per brl., $4@4.50; Eastern Shore (Md.) and Delaware, No. 1, $4@4.50; Eastern Shore, Va., $4@4.50; York River and Richmond, $4@4.50; yams, all sections, No. 1, per brl., $4@4.50; sweets and yams, culls and No 2, $2.50@3; No. 1, all sections, per hamper, $1.25@1.50; culls and No. 2, do, 50c@$1.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot, easy; No. 2, red, $1.54; No. 2 hard, $1.56, and No. 2, mixed durum, $1.50, c. i. f. track, New York, to arrive, and No. 1 Manitoba, $1.74, c. i. f., track opening navigation.

Corn—Spot, easy; No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 82¾c, and No. 2 mixed, 82¼, c. i. f., New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—Spot, easy; No. 1 white, 50½@51c.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 38¼@39c; do, extras, (92 score), 38; firsts (88 to 91 score), 34@37½; packing stock, current make No. 2, 19½@20.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 28@30c; firsts, 26@27½; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 30@36; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery browns, extras, 32@33; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 26½@31½; storage packed extra firsts, 29½@30; do, firsts, 28@29.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, held, special, 27@29; do, average run, 23@25; State, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 18½@20; do, average run, 18@19.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat — No. 2 red winter, $1.49@1.54; do, garlicky, $1.40@1.45.

Oats—No. 2 white, 50½@51c; No. 3, 49½@50; No. 4, 46@46½.

Corn—Export, No. 2, 76@76½c; do, No. 3, 73@73½; No. 4, 71½@72.

Butter—Nearby prints, fancy, 52@54c; Western creamery, extra, 42.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 26½c; do, current receipts, 26; western, extra firsts, 26½; do, firsts, 25½@26; fancy selected, packed, 35@36.

Cheese — New York whole milk, fancy flats, held, 27@28c; fair to good, 25@26; do, fresh, 20@21; fair to good, 18@19; longhorn, held and fresh, 20@21; single daisies, held, do, fresh, 20@21.

Live poultry—Fowls, 28@34c, as to quality; young roosters, 18@20; old, 24@25; fancy broilers, 60@75, as to quality; ducks, white pekin, 29@30; mixed colors, 25@28.

## LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE. — Calves — Veals, choice, per lb., 10@10; heavy, fat, 9@10; fair to good veals, 8½@9½; ordinary to medium, 7@9; smooth, fat, per head, $15@20; rough, $10@13; common, thin, $5@10.

Hogs—Straight, 9c; sows, as to quality, 6@8c; stags and boars, 4@5; live pigs, as to size and quality, 12@18;

CHICAGO. — Cattle — Bulk, $7.50@8.25; she stock, stockers and feeders active, steady; bulk, fat cows and heifers, $5.50@7; bulls steady to weak; bulk, $5.25@6.25; veal calves strong to higher bulk to packers, $8@8.75.

Hogs—Top, $8.50; bulk of sales, $7.95@8.30; pigs steady; bulk, desirable, 90 to 120-lb. pigs, $7.50@7.75.

EAST ST. LOUIS.—Cattle—Bulk, $5.25@6.50; bulls and canners steady; veal calf, top, $9; bulk, $8.50@8.75; stockers a shade lower.

**Mirrors That Do Not Reflect.**

The people of Manchuria are extravagantly fond of mirrors. Largely they are used for ornamental purposes, being so adorned with flowers, birds, and even landscapes painted or them as to be practically unserviceable as looking glasses. The cigarette cases and purses carried by the young men of the well-to-do class usually contain small mirrors, of which their owners make constant use as do young women in our own country of glasses in vanity boxes.


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